

Nordica on the Art of Singing.

MME. NORDICA, just back from the other side of "the pond," has this to say on the art of singing.

"To become a great singer requires the devotion of one's entire life. It is perfectly absurd to deny the singing of children. No child ever lost its voice by singing. I have all patients when I hear those so-called singing teachers instructing the children in the schools. They tell them they must not sing loud, but they must sing low and keep their throat, young voices under constant restraint. It is no wonder the school children dislike to see the singing teacher coming into the room. When they sing, 'Hark, hark, to the stars and strings,' they want to and they ought to make the windows in the room fairly rattle.

"But America is far behind the rest of the world in the art of teaching singing. Hundreds and thousands of excellent voices have been and are being ruined in the country through incompetent singing teachers. Scarcely a week passes that I do not have brought to my attention the case of some young girl with a really excellent voice, whose chances for success on the operatic stage have been absolutely ruined by

the incompetent teachers under whom she has studied.

"A girl recently came to me and said, 'Alma Nordica, when you sing a certain note do you make use of the upper or lower larynx?' I didn't know what she was talking about. To think that these so-called teachers are telling their pupils that before they make a single note they must sing and think what or where they are going to make it with! When I want to sing a note I must hear it. My mind must act with my voice, but it isn't necessary for me to go through a problem in mathematics or hydraulics to produce that sound.

"Because chance may have given them the opportunity to accompany a grand opera singer on the piano, some of the so-called singing masters think they are immediately fitted to go about the country teaching singing. If I wanted to learn to be a bakermaker I wouldn't go to some one who had lived next door to a baker shop and heard the noise, I should go to a man who had actually made a loaf.

"It is this really criminal incompetence on the part of singing teachers that has defeated and will continue to defeat the project of giving our great opera in English. Just so long as it is necessary for our young men and women to go abroad to learn to sing, just so long shall we have our opera sung in foreign languages."



MISS AGATHA BERKHOELE.

The Popular Salt Lake Singer Who Was Married to Mr. Harold Siegel in New York Thursday.

The news of Miss Berkhoele's marriage was a surprise to many of her Salt Lake friends, who had not been aware of the engagement between her and Mr. Siegel. Their attachment, however, has existed for a long time past. Miss Berkhoele is well remembered in Salt Lake, both for her work as a musician and as a singer in amateur opera. She took part with the Salt Lake Opera company last year in its production of "The Girl and the Governor," and some time before she made a charming success in "The Wedding Day."

Her husband, Mr. Harold Siegel, is a son of the late Henry Siegel, one of the founders of the Siegel Clothing company. His mother now resides in New York. Young Mr. Siegel is a thorough western man, being connected with mining and irrigation enterprises here and in Nevada. He is a member of the University club of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Siegel are in Washington for the present, where they are quartered at the new Willard hotel.

Odors in Cities Guide Blind Man

H E was a blind man of about forty-five, not born with his misfortune, and he was a great traveler, says the New York Sun. Wandering over the land seemed to be the chief enjoyment of his life, and once a curious person who had become intimate with him asked what substantial pleasure he could derive from it, for surely his plight deprived him of the keenest pleasure of the traveler.

"In a way you are right," he answered, "I know how much I have lost, I used to travel a great deal before I lost my sight, and it was part of the worst of that affliction to feel that with my sight the best of travel had to go also, but I was born with a wanderer's blood in my veins, and in a comparatively short time I discovered that where we lose we also gain. My other senses had gained what my sight lost."

"It was for the simple reason that the intelligence becomes keener. I listened to everything that went on about me. I asked questions. I talked to everyone. I asked about more curious things, and now I am positive I enjoy traveling far more than the ordinary person, though I cannot see where I go, in my mind I see the more sight of objects supplies the traveler, but it is the intelligence and imagination back of the sight that count, and the intelligence and imagination of those who cannot see are on keener edge. I am sure, at one time, that I got the time and color and smell of new places far better than I used to."

"One of the things that helped toward that remarkably is the nose. The olfactory nerve is right on edge for me all the time and you cannot know how a subordinate sense such as smell will fill out your life until you have the predominant sense of sight. My sense of smell gives me the fine distinction between persons and places and objects and conditions which is at the basis of intelligent pleasure in life. There are so many innumerable odors—no unpleasant or offensive odors as most people who cannot smell foolishly imagine—and each smell is distinct and characteristic in its object. You know what Helen Keller says about each person having a distinctive odor—a pleasant odor chiefly—and so I and generally have each place, each condition, almost every object."

"Perhaps one of the interesting things to some persons who do not smell at all is that each city has its own distinctive odor. When you come into New York, for instance, you recognize the city by the towering office buildings and all the familiar landmarks. I recognize New York by distinctive odors which I meet—through the agency of other impressions, particularly sound—but the sense of smell plays a part.

"New Broadway has a very distinctive odor in the business district. Of course I don't mean to say that the moment you leave that thoroughfare the smell ceases or the moment you

enter it it can be recognized. I should rather say that New York's business district has a characteristic odor. Of course it is practically impossible to define in words, to tell what elements are in it.

"The best way to define any odor—and the best way to define the Broadway odor—is by contrast. You can recognize it if you walk down to the Battery or about South street or along the North river, and then turn into the business and financial district afterward, and immediately, you notice the difference of smell. Along the river you not only get the smell of the shipping, of the produce, of the docks, but the smell of the water—but the keen fresh invigorating smell of sea water, not the smell of inland water, but the smell of the New York harbor water—and it has a distinctive odor of its own. I have called it at times the 'river smell' and you recognize it not only down the harbor but further up along the river, where perhaps it is less combined with other odors."

"The Broadway smell I have described to myself as the 'city smell' because it can be met elsewhere too. Though I believe the odor of Broadway is, par excellence, the 'city smell.' It is faint, but clean and perhaps dry, to attempt to define it. It is just such an odor as you might expect where absolutely no vegetation exists, where there is nothing but piles of brick, brick and masonry, where the earth is constantly covered with human excrement, so that its fresh smell cannot arise—but where, nevertheless, the streets are kept clean, where there is no living in refuse about, very little smoke, not throughout which, nevertheless, the sun and the wind can penetrate and circulate with absolute freedom."

"Strangely enough, whenever I go into the business district and get that city smell, it is as though I remember, it is not an unpleasant—it recalls to me, as being absolutely contrasted to it, the country smell—the fine odors of the open fields, of flowers, of meadows, of grass, of trees, and garden, of the rich earth—minded, of all that infinite variety of fresh, delightful odors which I believe form the chief attractions of the country with most people appreciating it."

"Another of the few predominant smells of New York that the olfactory sense finds readers else is the East Side odor, the odor of the section of the city where most of the poor live. Now, different portions of the East Side have different odors. For instance, Chinatown smells different from the Bowery and Park Lane, and the latter section of the East Side is to the nose quite distinct from the Jewish section. I refer to the East Side odor to that section of the city lying generally east of the Bowery to the river and between Pleasant and Grand streets. Of course, there are various odors over that large territory. But there is one odor, widespread, predominant odor that I call the 'East Side odor.' I have attempted to analyze the elements that went into forming this peculiar odor many times. There is the refuse on the street and there is a faint smell that issues from sewer openings, and there is the dirt and the odors of the produce being sold on push carts, and there is that odor which issues from the windows of the tenements and from the cellars and yards and from the odors of the ingredients that enter into this smell;

but there is something else in the combination, and I have decided that it is an odor arising from so many people living together. It is rather unpleasant, particularly in the summertime, and it is one of the most annoying odors I did not meet in the course of my travels—I have ever met in my travels.

"In one little town in Pennsylvania which I passed through, there is a large vanilla cracker factory and the whole town and district are just permeated with that delicious odor. In the south I know another town where there are numerous magnolia trees, where the whole atmosphere of the city is enriched with the aroma of these flowers. Another little town in New York has a pencil factory and there is a continual odor in its air of wood shavings, the keen, pungent aroma of shavings. So it is some peculiar condition of this sort that generally gives its distinctive odor to each town and district."

"In a city like New York, where there are so many different kinds of people, there are of course innumerable different odors; but those which I have referred to are the odors which I associate chiefly with New York."

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

Before 1857 divorces in England were only granted by special acts of parliament. It was the custom to pass these acts only when a separation "from bed and board" had been first decreed by an ecclesiastical court and when an action for damages had been brought in the civil court against the offending party. The absurdities and injustice of such a system were admirably brought out by Justice Maule, in a case which was tried before him in 1855. The culprit was a poor man who committed bigamy. The defense was that when the prisoner married his second wife he had in reality no wife, for his former wife had first cohabited and lived with him, and was now living with another man. The judge imposed a nominal penalty, but he professed it by some ironical remarks, which were a deep and lasting impression. Having described the gross provocation under which the prisoner had acted, he continued: "That prisoner, you have committed a grave offense in taking the law into your own hands and marrying again. I will now tell you what you should have done. You should have brought an action into the civil court and obtained damages, which the other side would probably have been unable to pay, and you would have had to pay your own costs—perhaps £100 or £150. You should then have gone to the ecclesiastical court and obtained a divorce a mensa et thoro, and then to the house of lords, where having proved that these preliminaries had been complied with, you would have been enabled to marry again. The expenses might amount to £500 or £600, or perhaps £1,000. You say you are a poor man, and you probably do not possess as many pennies. But, prisoner, you must know that in England there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor."

Just as it was Justice Maule's scathing pronouncement from the bench in 1855 that roused England to the necessity of remodeling her law of divorce, so now it is the judges and lawyers, who, to their great credit, are foremost in pointing out the defects disclosed by time and experience in the act of 1857. Thus incurable insanity, chronic alcoholism, permanent desertion and impotency for life are wholly insufficient, either alone or in conjunction, to dissolve an English marriage. There are, roughly speaking, some 50,000 married men and women in England at this moment living a life of enforced celibacy under separation orders. There are about 60,000 more who are tied to partners who have been certified as insane. There must also be many thousands, many tens of thousands more, whose husbands or wives are habitual inebriates or have long since deserted them. Probably one would not be far wrong in saying that there are 200,000 men and women in England, who, if the English laws were less expensive and more liberal, would be and ought to be divorced—Sydney Brooks in Harper's Weekly.

STATISTICIAN CAUSES CHICAGOANS TO WORRY

An unkind statistician has almost eclipsed Chicago by comparing its 2,250,000 population with the total population of the world, 1,432,000,000. In this comparison even the 1910 census population of the United States, 90,000,000 or more, becomes almost insignificant, although its population increase during the second half of the last century was 228 per cent, and for the first half of that century 248 per cent, a more marvelous record than any other country can show from immigration. The items of the world population, which diminished Chicago to a mere speck, included the following:

Chinese empire	433,000,000
British empire	410,000,000
Russian empire	152,000,000
United States (including Philippine islands and Porto Rico)	90,000,000
France	39,000,000
German empire	72,000,000
Japan	49,000,000
Austria-Hungary	45,000,000
Netherlands	42,000,000
Ottoman empire	35,000,000
Italy	33,000,000

The curious fact about these figures is that the population of western Europe has not diminished noticeably, standing the enormous immigration to North and South America, Australia and South Africa from European countries. Never since history began to keep tally on population has there been such an increase as during the last half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of this one.

CHANGE OF TIME D. & R. O.

Effective Oct. 20, train 2 for the East will leave Salt Lake at 12:35 p. m. and train 40 for Utah County and Trible will leave at 3:05 p. m.

Mr. A. J. Vincent, local representative of the American Hand Shoe Company, has announced that he is giving away his samples at his office 110 Main St.

Hand Paints. Need any signs? Best prices.

The directory of the Authorities of the Church, just issued. Free at the Deseret News Office, or sent by any address upon receipt of 5c postage.

Utah Photo Materials Co., Commercial Photographs, 425 Main, Phone 142.

FACTORY'S SALE OF BLOOD-ED SHEEP

Bags will be covered up in Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of the thorough sheep of the late J. R. C. Smith, consisting of about 50 Rams and 100 ewes.

Address, Harkness & Pratt, Ogden, Utah, Attorneys for Executors.

\$10 REWARD

For information leading to the recovery of stolen from C. C. and west and 16th South, Tuesday night, H. Green 915 So. 2nd West, Bell 289a.

CHICAGO HAS SOLVED PERNICIOUS QUESTION

"I believe now that Chicago is on the right road toward overcoming its vice district," was the comment of Charles N. Crittenden of New York, founder of the Crittenden Mission with branches in 18 cities, regarding the vigorous fight taken up by Chicago businessmen against the white slave traffic as the most flagrant of evils of the red light district. "Conditions in Chicago are the worst in the United States," he added, "and I have seen the Frisco wharves, the Pennsylvania docks and the festering slums of every large city, but Chicago I find the most degraded of all." The enforcement of the new Illinois statutes aimed specifically at the bartering of girls for vice, now is assumed by active interest taken by commercial bodies and powerful organizations of many nationalities and creeds, as the result of efforts made by the committee chosen by the Woman's World magazine which took practical steps toward the suppression of recruiting for vice districts and cities throughout the United States. The Illinois statutes, taken as a model by the Minnesota legislature last spring and by legislatures of other states, promise to be brought into beneficial use in Massachusetts, Tennessee, Alabama and several other states when their legislatures convene. It has been found that the existing statutes of most states are but flimsy protection to the operation of procurers, for the traffic goes on at an astounding rate with the result of ruin to not less than 62,000 girls each year, and the consequent heart-break of parents whose daughters' innocence, sanity or heedlessness have made them, under present conditions, easy prey.

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Consolidated Music Company. Salt Lake City, Utah

San Francisco, October 5, 1909.

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The International Grand Opera Company, as you know, will be in Salt Lake at the Colonial Theatre October 14-15-16. All the principal artists desire me to arrange with you for the use of your Kimball pianos in their respective hotel apartments. Will you kindly send your best Kimball Uprights to the names and addresses mentioned upon the attached sheet of paper; also, if possible, please be kind enough to furnish Madam Therry, Mme. Bertossi and Mme. Norelli, at the Kuntsford hotel, each a small grand piano.

Ever since Adelaine Patti, Calve, Sembrich and many other grand opera stars became acquainted with, and purchased for their own use the Kimball Piano, we have used this make of instrument with satisfactory results to both artists and public. I do not want to disappoint our artists in this western tour. Please render bill to me for this service as promptly as possible. Thanking you for the favor, I am very sincerely yours,

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